

BO! WEEVIL CONTROL IN EARLY SUMMER

Weevil Picking.

Clemson College, May 9.—The cotton boll weevil requires a long time to come from its winter quarters in the spring and early summer. These pests begin to emerge usually during the latter part of March and while nearly all of them will be out by the first week in June, yet there are stragglers that will not come out until the first week in July. They feed upon the tender leaves and the tips of the buds until the squares begin to form. Whenever weevils are present in noticeable numbers on the young cotton, it will pay to go over the field carefully once or twice and collect these overwintered weevils from the buds, says Prof. A. F. Conrad, entomologist. This can be done most economically and effectively just before the time with the utmost care, the majority of the weevils may be gathered before any eggs have been laid. The weevils may be killed by crushing them when caught or by putting them in a vessel containing water with a film of kerosene over it. The collection of weevils before the squares are formed, it is estimated, will not pay where upon thorough search less than 50 weevils per acre are found. To catch weevils from the plants, the following method is generally used: One hand is held horizontally under the tip of the plant so that when this tip is bent over with the other hand it may be readily caught. This method is based on the fact that the weevil "plays possum" and will drop to the ground like dead when disturbed. The operator will soon learn this. A great many weevils will escape by dropping to the ground so quickly that they are not even noticed by the collector.

Square Picking.

Where an attempt at square picking is contemplated, the following should receive careful consideration.

First, collecting should be begun about ten days after the first bloom is seen in the field. Second, unless the work is done thoroughly it is not profitable, and this means not only that squares must be picked from the ground, but also those that have dried on the plants, as well as those that show by their unnatural pale or yellow color, or by fering, that they are injured so that those squares hanging on the plants may not give the weevil sufficient time to come out before the next collection. This means that collection should be made about every fifth day. Fourth, the collection of squares should be continued for at least six weeks. Fifth, the collection of squares is generally advised during the first few weeks of the square forming period where weevils have lived through the winter in large numbers. Sixth, it must not be forgotten that under boll weevil conditions much depends upon cultivation. The chief object is to urge the growth and fruiting of the plants as rapidly as possible. Seventh, it is estimated that it will not pay to pick weevils or squares unless low priced labor is available. Frequently this can be secured by the employment of women and children who have an interest in the crop.

Those who are planning to use the calcium arsenate poisoning method for controlling the boll weevil are directed to Circular 162, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which gives explicit information in the fewest words possible.

To Control Chicken Lice.

Sodium Fluorid Most Satisfactory.

Clemson College, May.—Poultry lice do not suck blood. They feed on portions of the feathers or on the scales of the skin. The greatest loss from lice is possibly that of young chickens which may become infested from the mother hen, even before they become dry after leaving the egg shell. Though there are several kinds of poultry lice, they can all be controlled by the same method.

Control.

Sodium fluorid appears to be the most satisfactory chemical to use for the control of all kinds of poultry lice. The treatment must be thorough, and every fowl in the poultry yard must be treated, because if one infested chicken escapes, it may then be but a sort time until the entire flock is again infested. The commercial form of sodium fluorid may be obtained at most drug stores. Small amounts of "pinches" of this chemical should be placed on different parts of the body of the chicken as follows: Place the fowl on a table in an open vessel, hold the legs and wings in one hand, and with the other hand place a small pinch of the chemical next to the skin among the feathers on the head, neck each thigh, underside of spread wings, and distribute by pushing the fingers among the feathers. One pound will treat about 100 hens. For young chicks the head, back and body are the only parts that are necessary to treat.

Precautions.

Wash the hands thoroughly after using chemical. It will not injure the hands, but it is frequently irritable to sores. It should of course never be taken internally.

The reading farmer is the leading farmer. Do you take a good farm paper and do you get the bulletins from your agricultural college?

Increase the farm income by growing timber on poor soils, steep slopes, rocky lands, and unused corners.

JOIN A CO-OPERATIVE BULL ASSOCIATION

Best Way to Rapidly Develop Fine Milk Cows.

Clemson College, May 9.—The purpose of bull associations is to bring about the rapid development of productive milk cows of good conformation. This is accomplished principally by the joint purchase, ownership, use, exchange, and sale of good purebred dairy bulls. A recent census report shows 203,000 milk cows in South Carolina. Most of these cows are not kept in dairies, but are used on farms and in villages to furnish the family milk supply. Not more than one-half of one per cent are purebreds. The majority of these milk cows do not carry enough dairy blood to give them a tendency to produce milk profitably; therefore the families owning such cows are without milk, except for a few months after their cows freshen. By introducing the blood of highly developed dairy cows through their sons the calves from our present milk cows may become handsomely profitable cows.

The Organization.

A bull association consists of three or more communities owning at least three high class bulls. Each community is known as a block of this association. The number of members in each block will depend on the number of cows owned. Since each block should consist of 30 to 60 cows owned within one and one-half to two miles of the community center, one man owning 40 cows might form a block alone, while the next community might have 20 members owning a total of 50 cows. The association is managed by a board of directors consisting of one member selected from each block to serve one year. This board of directors manages and controls all the business and the association, makes proper arrangement of the blocks, selects, purchases, and sells the bulls of the association, fixes the rate of compensation for bull service, arranges for keepers and their compensation, and for the care and handling of bulls.

How to Organize an Association.

The success of a co-operative bull association depends largely on the care used in its organization. Before an organization is attempted, the farmers interested should obtain as much information as possible regarding the plan of operation. This information can be secured from the county agricultural agent or from the Extension Service of Clemson College. Active work by the county agricultural agent is necessary in order to perfect a bull association, since it takes the time of some one very much interested to see the members of the communities and get them together in a county organization.

After those interested have been informed as to the plans the county agent should call a meeting in each community suitable for a block. At this meeting the plan of operation of the bull association should be gone over and explained by the county agent, a dairy specialist, or a member of an association already in operation. Those present desiring to become members should sign an agreement somewhat like the following:

"We, the undersigned farmers of _____ county, realizing the need of more profitable dairy cows and the importance of purebred dairy bulls of good breeding, hereby agree to become members of the proposed co-operative bull association, provided that satisfactory constitution and by-laws can be drawn up and adopted, and that a block can be formed within reach of our farms."

At this community meeting a delegate or director should be elected to attend the county meeting at which a constitution and by-laws are drawn up and directors elected. This county meeting is held after all the communities interested have held their local meetings. The assessment for purchasing the bulls is levied by the directors equally on each block. This assessment may be apportioned to the members of the blocks in either of two ways. If there is a rather thick cow population among the members, the assessment may be made on each cow subscribed. If the members have only a few cows each, the assessment may be made on the "share" basis, each member taking an equal amount of stock. For example, suppose \$300.00 bulls are to be purchased. If there are ten members owning 30 cows in one block, the assessment on "per cow" basis would be \$10.00 for each cow subscribed. On the "share" basis, it would take \$30.00 worth of stock for each member in that block.

By using these high class bulls one after another the farmers can rapidly develop fine milk cows. The calves from the first bull used will carry 50 per cent improved blood. When they in turn are bred to the next bull, their calves will carry 75 per cent improved blood. The next cross carries 87 per cent and the next cross 96 per cent improved blood.

Some Advantages of Bull Associations.

1. Better and fewer bulls at less cost.
2. Opportunity for line breeding by purchasing bulls suitably bred to breed to one another's daughters.
3. The exchange of bulls every two years, by means of which continued use of the bulls can be had until their value as breeders is proved.
4. The introduction of purebred cows.
5. The establishment of one breed in a county.

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SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

The State of South Carolina, County of Fairfield, Court of Common Pleas.

J. E. McDonald, Plaintiff, against

J. A. Knight, Defendant. SUMMONS FOR RELIEF, (Complaint not Served.)

To the Defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for the County of Fairfield in said State, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, at Winnsboro, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated at Winnsboro, S. C., April 6th, A. D., 1921.

J. E. McDonald, Jr.,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the absent defendant, J. A. Knight: You will please take notice that the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint herein, were filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for the County and State aforesaid on the 6th day of April, 1921.

J. E. McDonald, Jr.,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

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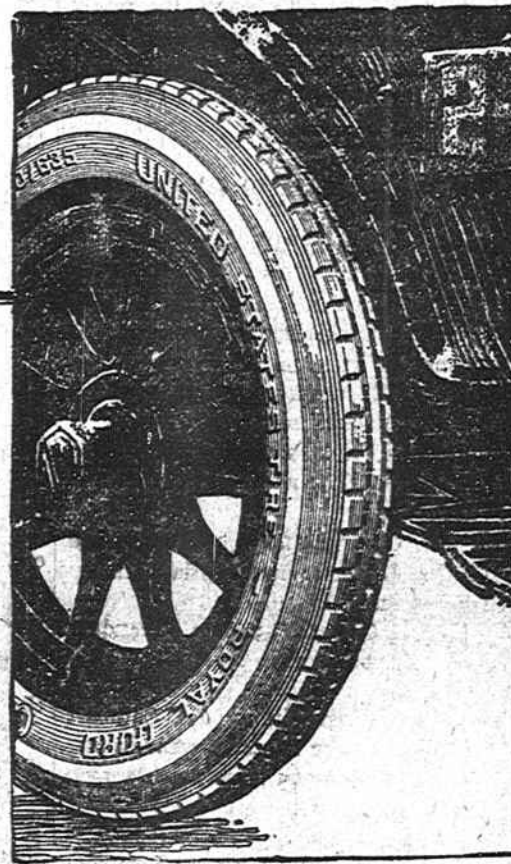
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